

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 31st July, 1879.

POLITICAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Anjumani Panjab* of the 25th July says that it is rumoured that Nasir Jan, the Russian Envoy, accompanied by ten or twelve horsemen, has arrived at Kabul. He has brought a message from the Russian Government to the Amir Yakub Khan to the effect that his grandfather, Dost Muhammad Khan, and his father, Sher Ali Khan, were its allies, but that he has unwisely entered into a friendly alliance with the English power, and that he should abandon his alliance with the British and make friends with the Russians. Yakub Khan has placed the Envoy in the house of Amir-ud-daula Khan, gives him five rupees a day for his expenses, and has told him that he will give him a reply to his message when Major Cavagnari arrives at Kabul. In regard to the above rumour, the editor remarks that it is difficult to say whether it is true or false. There are many reasons which induce us to believe it to be false. If it is well-founded, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the

The arrival of Nasir Jan, the Russian Envoy, at Kabul.

Circulation, 408 copies.

Amir has told Nasir Jan that he will give him a reply on the arrival of Major Cava gnari. This shows that he is loyal and anxious to act in accordance with his treaty stipulations with the Government. Another proof of his loyalty and wisdom is that he has resolved to disband his army, and to revert to the old Afghan system of exacting aid from his chiefs and jagirdars in time of emergency.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 26th July says that the Russians are really very shrewd. When the Government invaded Afghanistan, they gladly declared that it might occupy the Amir's territories as far as Herat, if it pleased. This declaration was so opposed to Russian character that thoughtful persons suspected that it originated from some secret motives. The despatch of an expeditionary force against Merv has removed the veil which lay over the affair. The Russians imagined that if they interfered in the affairs of Afghanistan, the Government of India would prevent them from carrying out their designs against Merv. But their policy will not succeed. We did not mean to annex Afghanistan, nor did we destroy those places which our troops occupied during the war. On the contrary we have guaranteed protection to the Amir against foreign aggression. But Russia wishes to destroy and annex Merv. It would be useless to refer here to her ulterior objects. Her acts have belied her assurances to the British power. The fear of the brave Tekke Turcomans and physical obstacles have hitherto deterred her from invading Merv. But she has now sent a strong expedition, consisting of thirty thousand troops, against that country. If it proves successful, of which, however, there is little hope ; we will not look with indifference at her further conquests in Central Asia. When she arrives at the door of Afghanistan, should we sit with folded hands as disinterested spectators? An international law, like the one that exists in Europe, should be introduced in Central Asia. It is an excellent law. It prevents a country in Europe from encroaching upon

another, and from acquiring undue power. The late Berlin Treaty was based on this law. The introduction of this law will be very useful in Central Asia, but the difficulty is that all the Asiatic powers are weak and uncivilised, except England and Russia. It is not wise to be indifferent to the proceedings of Russia in Central Asia, and the British power should endeavour to check her aggression by the introduction of international law, or the conclusion of a fresh treaty with her. Formerly we had no means of obtaining reliable information about Central Asia, but now that the Amir has agreed to the establishment of our Resident in his territories, we can closely watch the proceedings of Russia from Herat.

NATIVE STATES.

A correspondent of the *Panjábí Akhbár* of the 26th July, writing from Bharatpur, states that

Circulation,
350 copies.

Bharatpur.

bribery and corruption prevail in the state. Justice is sold to the highest bidder. The writer then states that the daughter of Raja Ajit Singh, the elder brother of the Maharaja, has come of age, but that the Maharaja does not seem to take the least care to marry her. The Resident of Bharatpur and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, who are, as it were, the patrons of the State, should take the matter into their favorable consideration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 26th July, in regard to an article of the *Indian Herald*, in which

Circulation,
719 copies.

The tour expenses of district officers.

it urged the reduction of the tour expenses of district officers, and pro-

posed that native officers and clerks should not be allowed the use of *tatties* and *pankhas* at the public expense during the hot weather, on the ground that they do not use them at their houses, remarks that the tour charges should be retrenched as far as possible. No officer should be allowed to take more than one clerk or muharrir with him

on tour. But the travelling allowance given to officers should not be so much reduced as to be insufficient for their expenses. As regards the proposal that native subordinate officers and clerks should not be allowed the use of *tatties* and *pankhas*, the proposal is simply ridiculous, they would not be able to work so hard without *tatties* and *pankhas*, as they do with them.

Circulation,
330 copies.

The *Mirât-ul-Hind* for July says that misfortunes are not unmixed evils. Famine has prevailed in India for the last two or three years, and hundreds of thousands of men have perished from starvation. But the famine has not proved an unmixed evil. The Government has been convinced that the country is not so rich as it has been supposed to be. The Secretary of State has asked the Government of India to retrench public expenditure, and has recommended the substitution of cheap native agency in the place of the costly European agency for conducting the administration. In accordance with his wishes the Supreme Government has issued a circular to all local Governments and Administrations on the subject, and ordered that no man, except a native, should be appointed to a post of more than Rs. 200 without its sanction. According to the definition given in the circular, the word native also applies to those Europeans who are permanently domiciled in India. Although the application of the word to them appears at first to be prejudicial to the interests of the natives, it is really useful to the country, because the interests of the two sects of the community are identical. Similar orders regarding the more extended employment of natives were issued on a former occasion, but they remained a dead letter. This time, too, it has been expressly stated in the circular above referred to that the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to give immediate effect to it; and, therefore, far from inspiring the natives with hope, it has been a source of anxiety to them. They fear that probably the hard-worked and ill-paid subordinate native officers

will alone be sacrificed on the altar of retrenchment, with which the public service is at present threatened, and the higher European officers will escape scot-free. The committee which has been appointed at Simla to examine the public expenditure and propose reductions, where possible, consists of the secretaries of the various departments of the Government of India, who are undoubtedly very able men. In order to convince the native officers that the same consideration has been shown to their interests as to those of Europeans, it would be well if a few high native officers were also admitted into the committee.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 30th July welcomes the introduction of the Oudh judicial scheme. The writer is glad to state that the new

Circulation,
719 copies

Oudh Civil Courts Bill received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 24th July, and will come into force on the 1st of August. Great good will accrue from the new scheme. Persons who live in the interior of a district were hitherto exposed to a great deal of inconvenience and expense. They were obliged to go to the headquarters for every suit. But the establishment of munsifs' courts in the interior of districts will save them all this trouble and expense. Pleaders will be also benefited by the new scheme. Those pleaders who could not compete with their brethren of established reputation at Lucknow, will thrive well in the interior of districts. The Government has exercised great care in the selection of new officers and the *amla*. In regard to the reduced scale of pay fixed for munsarims, the *Oudh Akhbár* remarks that the present incumbents should be allowed to draw their present salaries, and that the new men should be paid according to the revised scale. The *Oudh Akhbár* then congratulates Sir George Couper, Bart., on the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, and says that the savings effected by the amalgamation will greatly improve the welfare of the people. The experience of the last three years proves that the administration of the province has

in no way suffered from the abolition of the Chief Commissionership.

Circulation,
475 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 28th July says that salt sells at Kohat from two to four annas per maund, and urges that the Government should levy a tax upon it as at Pinddádál Khan. The Vaziris and the Afridis are no doubt lawless men, but as both the tribes have been chastised, they will not now have the courage to oppose the tax.

Salt at Kohat.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 26th July, in regard to the question of the retrenchment of public expenditure, remarks that the former Hindu rajas were accustomed to take only the one-sixth of the produce from the cultivator, and the Muhammadan kings the one-fourth. The English Government has raised its demand to nearly one-half the produce. Looking at its increased income, it should be richer than the former Hindu and Musalman kings. But it is surprising that far from being rich, it is heavily involved in debt. The former kings conducted the administration at a very small cost. They did not keep so large a number of officers as the Government, nor did they pay them so highly. Under the present *régime* the administration consists of many departments, and in each department there is a large number of officers, and the officers get a large pay. Formerly there were only three grades of officers subordinate to the raja in the revenue department, *viz.*, the *pátils*, the *mamlatdars*, and the *divan*. But at present there are the *pátils*, the *mamlatdars*, the collectors, the revenue commissioners, the provincial governors, the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and Parliament. The number of *mamlatdars* who do all the revenue work is small, and they draw only Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month, while the higher officers, who examine and check their work, are many, and are highly paid, as, for instance, the collector draws Rs. 2,500, the commissioner Rs. 3,000, the Governor Rs. 10,000, the Governor-General Rs. 20,000, &c., &c. The

cost of every other branch of the administration is equally extravagant. When the public revenues are so extravagantly spent, there must be a deficit. If the Government exacted the whole produce of land from the cultivator as its due, instead of only the half of it, it would not be able to make both ends meet. It is a matter of satisfaction that it has now resolved to enforce economy in the public expenditure. All expenditure that is not absolutely needed should be retrenched, all unnecessary appointments abolished, and cheap native agency substituted in the place of the costly European agency as far as possible. It should be remembered that the dismissal of a few chaprasis and ill-paid clerks will not improve the state of the finances.

The *Samáchar Sár* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of

Circulation,
500 copies.

The creation of new districts in the North-Western Provinces.

the 28th July states that Lord Salisbury, the late Secretary of State for India, sanctioned the creation of some new districts in the North-Western Provinces as one of the remedies for the stagnation of promotion from which the junior civilians suffered, provided the creation would involve no additional expenditure. Sir George Couper, Bart, has recommended the creation of three new districts, *viz.*, Etah, Pilibhit, and Ballia, and the Government of India has sanctioned his proposal. He says that it will involve no great additional expenditure, but, to our thinking, it will; and will consequently be opposed to the orders of the late Secretary of State above referred to. We do not see any reason why the Government of India is so anxious to act in opposition to the wishes of the Home Government in this matter. In the North-Western Provinces the average superficial area of a district is about 2,000 square miles, and the population one million. There is only one district, namely Gorakhpur, whose population is two millions. Many districts in Bengal are greater than the three districts in these provinces which it is proposed to divide into six districts. When one magistrate and collector can satisfactorily manage the former,

there seems to be no reason why one magistrate and collector cannot manage the latter. The fact of the matter is that the new districts are to be created solely with a view of accelerating the promotion of junior civilians. It is really surprising that the Government should try to increase the public expenditure when the financial condition of the country is so bad. We hope that Sir George Couper, Bart., will act with great prudence in the matter.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Arya Mittra* of the 25th July publishes a summary of the Deccan Ryots Relief Bill, and remarks that a measure like the Bill in question was undoubtedly needed for the relief of the indebted agriculturists of the Deccan. Their indebtedness may be ascribed to several causes. They obtained a great benefit from the abnormal rise in the price of cotton during the late American war. When their income was increased, they learned a better mode of living, and the Government enhanced the land revenue. When the war was at an end, the price of cotton fell, and they were obliged to borrow to meet their increased expenses. The mahajans defrauded them, and in the course of time they were hopelessly involved in debt. The Bill now introduced is calculated to protect them against the extortion of their creditors and to improve their condition. The Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, C.S.I., thinks that there are two defects in the provisions of the Bill. *First*, in regard to the registration of bonds, he remarks that it is no proof of the money having been paid by the creditor to the debtor. The former pays the amount of the bond to the latter before the registrar, but takes back the whole amount a portion of it from him as soon as they come out of the registrar's office. This is quite true, but the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan has suggested no remedy for this evil. *Secondly*, he is of opinion that the conciliator will not be able to settle disputes between the debtor and his creditor, because he will have no power to compel the defendant to attend at his

court on the day fixed, and consequently there will be great delay in the decision of suits by him. Moreover, it should be remembered that no mahajan will reduce his claim so largely before a conciliator as before a regular court. We concur with the Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan on this point. An additional provision should be made in the Bill to the effect that no deputy collector, tahsildar or police officer should be appointed a conciliator. There is one thing more which deserves favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. When the income of the agriculturists was increased, the Government increased the land revenue. Now that their income has been diminished, it should also reduce the revenue.

The Simla correspondent of the *Panjabí Akhbár* of the 26th July, together with other local news, states that the subscriptions which are being collected at Simla to enable Cassorati, who has been charged with killing a native, to conduct his defence, are increasing every day. The members of the Viceroy's Council, Secretaries to the Government of India, and the Judges of the High Court have also subscribed. All of them are trying their best to save the life of this good and popular musician. The Simla correspondent of the *Friend of India* expresses his surprise at the fact that those men who make laws should be anxious to save the life of a man accused of murder by means of money, and states that as he has not seen the subscription list, he cannot say whether the judge who will try the case is one of the subscribers or not. Two jurors will be appointed to decide the case. They will be either Italians or the inhabitants of some other foreign country.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Shola Tár* of the 29th July says that the prosperity of India depends upon the improvement of Indian arts and manufactures.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The improvement of Indian arts is not in the power of native artizans, because they are illiterate and poor. Even if a native sometimes invents a new thing, his invention is neither approved nor acquires publicity. Some time ago one

Mirza Asgar Ali Beg a, patrol of the Deccan, invented a gun which could fire thirty times in a minute. When he sent it to the Roorkee workshop for construction, it was found impracticable. Natives sometimes get the plant of machines from England, and start factories. But if the machines fall into disorder they are rendered useless, because no one in India can mend them. The only way of improving Indian arts is by the establishment of industrial schools. The schools will be useful both to the people and the Government. The latter has to pay large salaries to European artizans employed in its workshops. But if industrial schools were established, the services of native artizans would be available for smaller pay. Lord Lytton has secured India against foreign invasion by fortifying the north-western frontier. His Lordship should now adopt measures to improve the material condition of the natives, and establish industrial schools in each province. The writer then refers to the establishment of a branch exhibition, by the Fine Arts Society of Simla, for specimens of native workmanship, and publishes the notice that has been issued by the Society regarding the next exhibition, and remarks that the scheme will have the effect of encouraging Indian arts and manufactures in some degree.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* of the 26th July publishes the notice that has been issued by the Fine Arts Society of Simla about the establishment of an annual exhibition at Simla for specimens of native workmanship, and remarks that the scheme is calculated to encourage Indian arts. The writer then regrets that India depends upon Europe for the supply of even the smallest articles, such as needles, thread, lucifers, &c., and asks the well-to-do classes of the community to establish all kinds of factories in this country.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
650 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* and the *Rakbar-i-Hind* of the 28th July express their gratitude to Government for the introduction of the

Postage on newspapers.

new quarter anna post-cards, and ask Government to reduce the postage on newspapers from half an anna to quarter of an anna, on the ground that the reduction will encourage their circulation and publication, and increase the income of the postal department.

The *Akhbār-i-A'm* of the 23rd July, referring to the same subject, remarks that the passing of the

Circulation,
1,245 copies.

The same subject.

Press Act has induced the people to think that the Government hates newspapers, but that the reduction of postage on newspapers will remove this misconception from their minds.

RAILWAY.

The *Samāchar Sār* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of

Circulation,
500 copies.

The station master of Sirathu (Allahabad) sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

the 28th July, in its local news column, states that a boy fell from the train between Sirathu and Khaga, as the door of the carriage had not been shut, and that consequently the station master of Sirathu has been sentenced to imprisonment for one month for carelessness. The writer considers the station master innocent; *first*, because it is not probable that the door was not shut, *secondly*, because it is the duty of a subordinate officer to open and shut the doors, and not that of the station master, and, *thirdly*, because there is no rule to the effect that at small stations, like Sirathu, the railway servants should examine the doors of every carriage, which would be impossible.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 26th July,

Circulation,
350 copies.

Local complaints, Gurdaspur.

writing from Gurdaspur, states that the post-office is situated outside the town, and that, therefore, the people, especially those who live in the eastern part of the town, are exposed to great inconvenience. In order to remove this inconvenience a letter-box should be placed in the eastern part of the town. The night

soil is collected at a very small distance from the town, which is very objectionable on sanitary grounds.

(All the Marathi papers of Berar express satisfaction at the arrest of Vasdeva Balvant Vasdeva Balvant Phadke, the dakait leader of the Deccan. Phadke, the dakait leader of the Deccan, by Major Daniel, the superintendent of police, Poona.)

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

(597)

| NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> | ... Lahore | Urdu | ... Bi-weekly | ... Divan Buta Singh, | July, 25th & 28th, | 1879. | 650 copies. |
| 2 <i>Afzalul-Akhhār</i> | ... Muzaffar-nagar. | Ditto | ... Weekly | ... M u h a m m a d Akbar. | " 28th | " 31st | ... |
| 3 <i>Akhhār-i-Ālam</i> | ... Meerut | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Kamta Prasad | " 26th | " 29th | 100 " |
| 4 <i>Akhhār-i-Ām</i> | ... Lahore | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Mokand Ram | " 23rd | " 26th | 1,245 copies (including 355 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 5 <i>Akhhār-i-Tamanzādi</i> | ... Lucknow, | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Puran Chand | " 24th | " " | 125 copies. |
| 6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhhār</i> | ... Delhi | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din. | " 22nd | " " | 90 " |
| 7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh | Urdu-Eng-lish. | ... Bi-weekly | ... Shekh Alim-ulla | " 26th & 29th, | " 28th & 31st, respectively. | 297 copies (including 63 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> | ... Lucknow, | Urdu | ... Weekly | ... Chandan Lal | " 26th | " 31st | 130 copies. |
| 9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjāb</i> | ... Lahore | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Mir Nusār Ali | " 25th | " 28th | 408 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.) |
| 10 <i>Anwār-ul-Akhhār</i> | ... Lucknow, | Ditto | ... Ditto | ... Fateh Muhammad, | " 21st | " 27th | 100 copies. |
| 11 <i>Ārya Mitta.</i> | ... Benares | Hindi | ... Ditto | ... Babu Bhut Nath, | " 25th | " 26th | 600 " |
| 12 <i>Berār Mitr</i> | ... Ellichpur, | Marathi | ... Ditto | ... Eknath Sakha Ram, | " 22nd | " 25th | 105 " |

List of papers examined—(continued).

| NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|--|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 13 <i>Berār Samāchār</i> ... | Akola ... | Marathi ... | Weekly | Khande Rao Balaji, ... | July, 27th | 1879. | 250 copies. |
| 14 <i>Bhārat Bandhā</i> ... | Aligarh ... | Hindi-Eng- lish. | Ditto | Tota Ram ... | " 25th | " 28th | 175 " |
| 15 <i>Dabdabāh Qaisrī</i> ... | Bareilly ... | Urdu ... | Ditto | Raj Bahadur ... | " 26th | " " | 183 " |
| 16 <i>Dabdabāh Sitāndrī,</i> ... | Rāmpur ... | Ditto | Ditto | Muhammad Husain Khan. | " 28th | " 30th | 365 " |
| 17 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i> ... | Gwalior ... | Hindi-Urdu. | Ditto | ... | 20th | 31st | ... |
| 18 <i>Jalwāh Tār</i> ... | Meerut ... | Urdu ... | Ditto | Rai Ganeshi Lal ... | " 24th | " 26th | 105 " |
| 19 <i>Kārnāmāh</i> ... | Lucknow, ... | Ditto | Ditto | Muhammad Yaqub, | " 28th | " 30th | 230 " |
| 20 <i>Qasī Vāstān Sudhā,</i> ... | Benares ... | Hindi | Ditto | Chintamani Sarma, | " 21st | " 25th | 275 " |
| 21 <i>Khair Khawāh-i-Ālam</i> ... | Delhi ... | Urdu | Ditto | Mir Hasan ... | " 24th | " 27th | 105 " |
| 22 <i>Khair Khawāh-i-Pan-</i> <i>jāh.</i> | Gujran- wala. | Ditto | Bi-monthly | Brij Lal ... | " 29th | " 31st | 700 " |
| 23 <i>Koh-i-Nār</i> ... | Lahore ... | Ditto | Weekly | Jawwad Ali ... | " 26th | " 28th | 630 copies (in- cluding 70 co- pies taken by Govt.) |
| 24 <i>Lauh-i-Mahfāz</i> ... | Moradabad | Ditto | Ditto | Mehndi Husain Khan. | " 18th & 25th, | " " | 90 copies. |
| 25 <i>Lawrence Gazette</i> ... | Meerut ... | Ditto | Daily | Sayyid Jamil-u-d- din. | " 18th to 24th, | " 25th to 31st, respectively. | 400 " |
| 26 <i>Mālwā Akhbār</i> ... | Indore ... | Marathi ... | Weekly | Ganesh Raghonath | " 25th | " 30th | 175 " |
| 27 <i>Mārwār Gazette</i> ... | Jodhpur ... | Hindi-Urdu, | Ditto | Gobardhan Das ... | " 21st | " 26th | 100 " |
| 28 <i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i> ... | Lucknow, | Urdu | Ditto | Ghulam Muhammad Khan. | " 24th | " " | 150 " |

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|----|-----------------------------|------------|-----|---------|-----|--------------|-------------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|--|-----|
| 29 | Mihir-i-Darakhshan, | Delhi | ... | Ditto | ... | Tri-monthly | Nusrat Ali | ... | 21st | ... | 27th | ... | 300 | ... |
| 30 | Mihir-i-Nimroz | Bijnor | ... | Ditto | ... | Weekly | ... | ... | 28th | ... | 30th | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Mirdat-ul-i-Hind | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto | ... | Monthly | Kishan Narain | ... | 15th | ... | 25th | ... | 380 | ... |
| 32 | Mitra Bilas | Lahore | ... | Hindi | ... | Weekly | Mokand Ram | ... | 28th | ... | 30th | ... | 200 | ... |
| 33 | Mulla-i-Nar | Cawnpore, | ... | Urdu | ... | Ditto | Nabi Baksh | ... | 22nd | ... | 25th | ... | 46 | ... |
| 34 | Naiar-i-Azam | Moradabad | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Amjid Ali | ... | 21st, & 28th, | ... | 25th & 31st, | ... | 100 | ... |
| 35 | Najm-ul-Akhbar | Meerut | ... | Ditto | ... | Daily | Muhammad Hayat, | ... | 22nd to 28th, | ... | respectively. | ... | 413 | ... |
| 36 | Nar-i-Afshan | Ludhiana, | ... | Ditto | ... | Weekly | Rev. A. P. Kelso | ... | 24th | ... | 26th | ... | 430 | ... |
| 37 | Nar-ul-Anwar | Cawnpore, | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Muhammad Yaqub, | ... | 26th | ... | 27th | ... | 450 | ... |
| 38 | Nusrat-ul-Akhbar | Delhi | ... | Ditto | ... | Tri-monthly, | Nusrat Ali | ... | 21st | ... | 27th | ... | 150 | ... |
| 39 | Nusrat-ul-Islam | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Ditto | ... | 25th to 31st, | ... | 25th to 31st, | ... | 50 | ... |
| 40 | Oudh Akhbar | Lucknow, | ... | Ditto | ... | Daily | Sheo Prasad | ... | 25th to 31st, | ... | respectively | ... | 719 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.) | ... |
| 41 | Oudh Punch | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Weekly | Sejjad Husain | ... | 22nd | ... | 25th | ... | 320 copies. | ... |
| 42 | Panjab-i-Akhbar | Lahore | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | ... | 26th | ... | 28th | ... | 350 | ... |
| 43 | Panjab Punch | Ditto | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Fateh-ud-din | ... | 28th | ... | 30th | ... | 225 | ... |
| 44 | Patiala Akhbar | Patiala | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Bikhi Kesh | ... | 21st & 28th, | ... | 25th & 31st, | ... | 250 | ... |
| 45 | Pramod Sindhi | Umraoti | ... | Marathi | ... | Ditto | Eshvabt Gobind Sa- tarkar. | ... | 28th | ... | respectively. | ... | 150 | ... |
| 46 | Prince of Wales Gazette. | Meerut | ... | Urdu | ... | Ditto | Rai Ganeshi Lal | ... | 27th | ... | 28th | ... | 85 | ... |
| 47 | Qaisar-ul-Akhbar | Allahabad, | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Siraj-ud-din Ahmad | ... | 27th | ... | 28th | ... | 150 | ... |
| 48 | Rahbar-i-Hind | Lahore | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Nadir Ali Shah | ... | 28th | ... | 30th | ... | 475 | ... |
| 49 | Sadiq-ul-Akhbar | Bhawalpur | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Ata-ul-la | ... | 21st | ... | 25th | ... | 150 | ... |
| 50 | Safir-i-Hind | Amritsar, | ... | Ditto | ... | Ditto | Revd. Rajab Ali | ... | 19th | ... | 31st | ... | 170 | ... |
| 51 | Ditto | Delhi | ... | Ditto | ... | Bi-monthly, | Bulagi Das | ... | 28th | ... | 30th | ... | 110 | ... |
| 52 | Samachar Sar | Allahabad, | ... | Bengali | ... | Weekly | Lal Gopal Chackar- wati. | ... | 28th | ... | 28th | ... | 500 | ... |
| 53 | Shola-i-Tur | Cawnpore, | ... | Urdu | ... | Ditto | Haider Ali | ... | 29th | ... | 31st | ... | 250 | ... |

List of papers examined—(concluded).

| NAME. | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE. | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER. | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 54 <i>Sohail Hind</i> | Meerut ... | Urdu | Weekly | Kamta Prasad | July, 8th | 1879. | 200 copies. |
| 55 <i>Subah Benares</i> | Benares ... | Ditto | Ditto | Babu Bhutnath | July, 28th | July, 27th | ... |
| 56 <i>Tahzib-ul Akhlaq</i> | Aligarh ... | Ditto | Monthly | Sheikh Alim-ulla | For the month of July. | " 27th | ... |
| 57 <i>Urdu Akhbār</i> | Akola ... | Marathi | Weekly | Kishan Chand | July, 26th | 31st | 200 |
| 58 <i>Vakil-i-Hindustan</i> | Amritsar, | Urdu | Ditto | Umer Din | " " | 28th | 200 |
| 59 <i>Vita Dhard</i> | Dhar ... | Marathi | Ditto | Hari Bhaskar | " 21st | 25th | 155 |

ALLAHABAD,

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PRIYA DAS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.